

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4842. 號一十月正年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879. 日九十月二十年寅戊 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 180 & 182, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 5 per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong

grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.
CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.
AMERICAN PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.
COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
COCOA MATTING.
TAPESTRY CARPET.
DOOR MATS.
California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.
WHITNEY BLANKETS.
REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.
TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.
LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.
GREEN and MARONE REP.
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.
FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.
NAVY BLUE SERGE.
CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.
ALBUMS, in great variety.
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.
VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.
"COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.
IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.
FOLDING CHAIRS.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.
KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES.
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.
CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.
CAUSTIC SODA. CANADIAN POTASH.
CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME. &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

DESTRUCTION BY THE GREAT FIRE.—SELLING OFF!

SAM HING STULTZ will SELL OFF HIS STOCK, more or less damaged by the late Fire, at Greatly Reduced Prices during the month of JANUARY.

Hongkong, December 31, 1878. ja31

NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS REQUIRING SEA STOCK.

BEEF! BEEF!

24 Tons PRIME INDIA MESS BEEF, FOR SALE by private bargain on the above Ship. Prices Moderate.

Hongkong, December 24, 1878.

Intimations.

MOORE & Co.,

"VARIETY STORE"

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and the NEW EDITION of HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN (as used in the Cathedral), with or without Music, can now be obtained, in various Sizes and Bindings, on application to the Sexton.

G. SAUNDERS,
The Magistrate,
Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja14

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY will take place about the middle of FEBRUARY next.

The Days of Exhibition will be advertised at an early date.

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 16, 1878.

LOST.

IN REMOVING to Messrs MAEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.'s Premises, during the Great Fire of December 25—26, 1878, TWO WATER COLOURS, by HYGES (1854), representing "GREENWICH" and "THE DOCK."

A Liberal Reward will be paid on Return of the above.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
Hongkong, January 4, 1879. ja4

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.
LETT'S DIARIES. LETT'S DIARIES.
RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS.
RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.
HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILBER LAMPS.
French and English BOOTS and SHOES.
The New Patent LIFE VESTS.
PONY HARNESS, CARRIAGE FIREPROOF SAFES.
SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.
WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.
COPYING PRESSES, CHRISTY'S HATS.
SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.
FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.
DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.
PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.
AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD-BALLS.
SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.
BASS'S ALE, Bottled by FOSTER.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bass in Hds., SACCOONE'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

40, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 20, 1878. ja20

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to announce that, during DECEMBER and JANUARY next, they will offer their Large and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably under the Usual Prices.

Just Arrived from England, an Elegant Assortment of SILVER CUPS, suitable for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878. fel

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 60 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja20

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby given, that in consequence of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co. having SUSPENDED PAYMENT, the Board of Directors of the above Company, at a SPECIAL MEETING held at the Head Office TO-DAY, the 9th Instant, Appointed Mr J. BRADLEE SMITH as General Agent, pro tem, by whom all Business of the said Company will be transacted.

To Confirm the Action of the Board of Directors with Reference to the Appointment of Mr J. BRADLEE SMITH as General Agent of the Company, an Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Head Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when an audited Statement of the Affairs of the Company will be submitted.

By Order of the Board,
WM. REINERS,
Chairman.
Hongkong, December 8, 1878. ja13

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

PARADES AND DRILLS FOR PRESENT QUARTER.

ORDERLY ROOM, 7th January, 1879.

MONDAY.—MUZZLE-LOADING GUN DRILL, North Barracks.

TUESDAY.—INSPECTION, COMPANY DRILL, on the Volunteer Parade Ground.

FRIDAY.—FIELD GUN DRILL, North Barracks.

The above Drills will take place at 5.15 P.M.

Members Not Dismissed Muzzle-Loading Gun Drill will please attend this course, which will commence on MONDAY, the 13th Instant.

Drill for RECRUITS every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY on the Volunteer Parade Ground—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises.

The SEVEN-POUNDER GUN DETACHMENT will shortly proceed to Stanley for Shell Practice; the day to be hereafter fixed.

At all future Fires in the Town, the Corps will assemble (except members of the Fire Brigades) at the Orderly Room, and be marched to the scene of the Fire and placed under the orders of the Civil Authorities, and posted as Sentinels for the Protection of Public and Private Property for ONE NIGHT ONLY.

A. COXON,
Captain-Commandant H. K. V.

ja12

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 8, 1879. ja12

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th Instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 8, 1879. ja12

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS to the British Ship "SYDENHAM," R. T. MILLER, Master, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 13th Instant.

Separate Tenders are requested for—
1. Blacksmith's Work.
2. Docking, Scraping and Painting Ship's Bottom.

For Particulars apply to the Master on Board.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

VOGEL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 8, 1879. ja13

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 18th January, 1879, at 2 p.m., at No. 1, Albany, the Residence of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Walnut Drawing-Room Suite,
Black Walnut Bookcase, Marble-top Tables, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Bronzes, &c.
Blackwood Dining Table and Carved Marble-top Sideboard.
Morocco-covered Chairs, Whatnot, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Hand Painted Dessert Sets, Glass and Plated Ware, 1 Set Silver Ware.
English-made Mahogany Wardrobe with Plate Glass Door, Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Writing Table, Marble-top Washstand and Dressing Table, and Books.

One PIANO, by CHICKERING.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Friday, the 17th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja18

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class

IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

"A M E R I C A,"

of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engined by Messrs. TOP and MCGREGOR, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 7 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 3 in.; Breadth, extreme, 25 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyds 90 A1; Water Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam Winches, and HARFIELD'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft for 3. Boilers retubed in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first-class order.

Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be SOLD SEPARATELY.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or the AUCTIONEERS, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from E. DE LAGENE, Esq., French Consul of Canton, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 28th day of January, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Sundry EFFECTS, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain LONGUEVILLE, comprising:—

A large collection of BOOKS.
A collection of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Annamite COINS.
Aneroid, Sextant, Microscopes, Telescopes, Binoculars, Medicine Chest, Breach-loading and Needle Rifles and Fowling-Pieces, Spencer Repeating Rifles, Pistols, and Cartridges.
Vases, Bronzes, Ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja28

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 12th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1879. ja12

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamer "JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja16

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE,"

Commandant LOMBET, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, January 7, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j31

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

MR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879. j32

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.

THOS. ARNOLD.
16, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j31

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted by us at this Port, CANTON and SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from this Date under the Style and Title of VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j31

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port and at CANTON as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU & Co.

T. L. E. von PUSTAU.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j31

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c., at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j31

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. OTTO BECKE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1878.

ORLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, Hongkong, } January 1, 1879. j31
and Shanghai, }

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of JOHN GRANT SMITH and WILLIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st day of December, 1878.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Dated this 31st day of December, 1878. j4

NOTICE.

WE have Established a BRANCH of our Firm at SHANGHAI.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1878. j31

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED my BUSINESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, December 21, 1878. j31

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL and SHARE BROKER.

CARL DENEKE.
Office, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, December 3, 1878. j31

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to CLOSE his Firm at Swatow, hereby notices that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or by him, he will Collect and Pay.

The Interest and Good will of his Business has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878. j31

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. have This Day Established a BRANCH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr. G. D. FRYMAN to Sign per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878. j31

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 德字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), ceased from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 5, 1878. j31

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. have This Day Established a BRANCH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr. G. D. FRYMAN to Sign per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878. j31

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CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 5, 1878. j31

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Hongkong, November 30, 1878. j31

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878. j31

NOTICE.

SALIS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 16th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879. j31



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDIAN, TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON.

VIA BOMBAY,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "MONGOLIA," Captain A. COLEMAN, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 18th January, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLLER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879. j31

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES' AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, January 3, 1879. j31

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen

At the "China Mail" Office.

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,
pro tem.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878. j31

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1878. j31

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. j31

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. j31

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 250,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868. j31

INSURANCES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878. j31

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1878. j31

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874. j31

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874. j31

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874. j31

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1878. j31

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. j31

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MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

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Reserve Fund upwards of £ 250,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868. j31

To Let.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES Nos. 5 and 9, Zetland Street. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1879. j31

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to WO HANG, Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West. Hongkong, January 2, 1879. j31

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession 1st February.

TO LET.

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or to be Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 15, 1878. j31

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, November 23, 1878. j31

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co. Hongkong, August 1, 1878. j31

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TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, November 23, 187

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED GIBBES,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

FELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE
CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimentsal
Glasses, Tottis, Counters, Ships' Cabins,
&c.; also
CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles,
CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,
Desert and Tea Services.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Goggles,
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,
LAMPS, and all BRASS and HOTEL
Requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
FELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved the famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous malady or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the town.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race—viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for all sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure ails, deep and superficial ulcers, and all other ailments. These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 514 Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

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"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE POLISHES, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 30, EACH; AND TINS, 60, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 96, 120, 144, 180, 216, 240, 270, 300, 360, 420, 480, 540, 600, 660, 720, 780, 840, 900, 960, 1020, 1080, 1140, 1200, 1260, 1320, 1380, 1440, 1500, 1560, 1620, 1680, 1740, 1800, 1860, 1920, 1980, 2040, 2100, 2160, 2220, 2280, 2340, 2400, 2460, 2520, 2580, 2640, 2700, 2760, 2820, 2880, 2940, 3000, 3060, 3120, 3180, 3240, 3300, 3360, 3420, 3480, 3540, 3600, 3660, 3720, 3780, 3840, 3900, 3960, 4020, 4080, 4140, 4200, 4260, 4320, 4380, 4440, 4500, 4560, 4620, 4680, 4740, 4800, 4860, 4920, 4980, 5040, 5100, 5160, 5220, 5280, 5340, 5400, 5460, 5520, 5580, 5640, 5700, 5760, 5820, 5880, 5940, 6000, 6060, 6120, 6180, 6240, 6300, 6360, 6420, 6480, 6540, 6600, 6660, 6720, 6780, 6840, 6900, 6960, 7020, 7080, 7140, 7200, 7260, 7320, 7380, 7440, 7500, 7560, 7620, 7680, 7740, 7800, 7860, 7920, 7980, 8040, 8100, 8160, 8220, 8280, 8340, 8400, 8460, 8520, 8580, 8640, 8700, 8760, 8820, 8880, 8940, 9000, 9060, 9120, 9180, 9240, 9300, 9360, 9420, 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CHINESE NOTES.

In one of the Odes of the *Shi-king* it is stated that widows possessed certain rights of gleaning in a mowed field. This fact is interesting, and at once brings to our recollection the story of the widow Naomi and Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz. The words of the Ode run: 彼有不穫穉, 此有不斂穠, 彼有不穫穉, 此有不斂穠. In the *Fuh-kien* Province the rights of gleaners are yet recognized. *K'ak, ter' t'ia* are the colloquial words which mean "to glean." In the absence of authorized characters, these colloquial words may be expressed by the legitimate characters 拾穗餘.

Persons who have studied Roman Law will recollect the difficulties they found in mastering the principles of *alluvion*. In a recent *Peking Gazette* we find, to our surprise, that the same question has been agitating the Manchurian Authorities. The following solution is submitted for the Emperor's approval. "The first person who reports having placed barren lands under cultivation, no matter who he is, shall receive such land, provided no obstacles stand in the way. As to cultivable land lying alongside registered lands, [紅册], and which shall have appeared there by process of *alluvion*, [滋生] this shall belong to the owner of such registered land. Alluvial lands adjacent to lands clandestinely cultivated, or adjacent to unallotted Crown lands held in *emphyteusis*, [納租地], shall belong to the cultivator in each case, and be registered as taxable lands. If any cultivator fails to report such increment, neighbouring cultivators may lay information, and the lands shall be forfeited to the Crown, and let out to other cultivators; provided always that no such informer shall himself receive such forfeited lands." 案戶 appear to be freeholders, and 佃戶 to be either adverse "possessors," or persons holding from the Crown in *emphyteusis*. Both seem to pay land-tax, [科], but the latter appear to pay an annual rent as well.

The Salt Commissioners [運司] and Grain Intendants [糧道] appear to be amongst those officers who address the Emperor directly upon taking over or relinquishing the duties of their respective posts.

Until the time of the *Yüan* Dynasty, established by Genghis Khan in the year A.D. 1206, it appears to have been the custom of Chinese scholars to carry a sword amongst their personal effects. Our attention has been called to this fact by the language of a placard now posted in Canton, in which it is said, in classical style, that many people are at the present season being obliged to "paw their swords" through poverty. The following is the authoritative quotation establishing the fact, 儲收拾琴劍. "He went to the school house, and packed up his lute, books, and sword."

As to foreign words being introduced into Chinese, there is a suspicious word *mak*, (pronounced *muck*), used in Canton amongst the coolie class, which refers to the ordinary "mop" used for cleaning the floors. *Mak, lan*, means "sweep the floors." *Shroffs* are also called 好色, *ma-chin*, which seems to be a corruption of the word "merchant." 磅, "a pound weight," and 頓, "a ton measurement," are almost universally understood in all the coast dialects; in fact the terms are, if we mistake not, recognized in some of the Treaties.

It may not be generally known that the hereditary Duke Confucius has a fixed court-rank assigned to him. His order of precedence [朝班] is "After a Grand Secretary but before the President of the Board of Civil Offices." Notwithstanding this, he only carries a blue button. His peculiar position may be inversely compared with that of "Privy Seal" at home, who has dual rank, and, if we mistake not, takes precedence of all but Royal Dukes.

There is another anomalous dignitary in the Chinese Empire, who, like the Duke Confucius, possesses a blue button, and has certain Court rights. This person is known as 張天師, [See Mayers' Manual, page 11], or "Ching the Preceptor of Heaven," and is to be found somewhere in the Province of Kiang-ni. The soul of his progenitor, the Taoist recluses 張道微, is supposed to have transmigrated, through a long line of ancestors, into his privileged body, and to be yet capable of working miracles. Enterprising Missionaries whose headquarters are Kowling might pay a visit to this ecclesiastical functionary, and cross-question him for the benefit of a curious public.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This Services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

We remind our readers that the farewell performance of the Opera Company, for the benefit of the ladies, takes place this evening.

We learn that two Chinese houses came down with a crash yesterday morning, and injured two or three natives. The houses were situated in Praya West, and were said to have been unduly weighted with cargo on the first floor. None of the men were seriously injured.

EDWARD Fisher, who is now on bail in connection with the charge of arson, appeared before Mr. Creagh to-day, and was further remanded until Wednesday, at 2 p.m. Mr. Dennis appeared for the prisoner, and bail was extended as before.

We (N. O. D. News) learn from Newohwang of the death of the young King of Corea. It is possible that... will be appointed to act under the Queen, who it is said is favourable to Catholicism, and other advanced Western ideas.

SOME forty gamblers were arrested in a gambling-house, situated in Upper Lascar Row, during a raid made last night by Inspector Craddock and a body of police. The materials discovered showed that Tse Fa was the game indulged in, and the case was heard before Mr. Creagh at the Police Court this afternoon, when the dock was as crowded as it well could be. There were two Malays and several women in the crowd of prisoners. The Magistrate fined the 1st defendant \$100, or 4 months' imprisonment; 3rd, 7th and 13th defendants were fined \$25 each, or 4 weeks' imprisonment; nine were discharged, and the remainder were fined \$1 each, or 3 days' imprisonment. During the usual rush to the roof of the gambling-house on the alarm being given, two of the inmates endeavoured to escape by means of a plank placed across an alley dividing the gambling-house and the house adjacent. Two of the gamblers who thus walked the plank were in too great a hurry and tumbled headlong down a distance of about thirty or forty feet. Both these men were seriously injured—one has a broken thigh, and another a wounded head—and they were carried to hospital.

In the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. Justice Russell and a Jury comprising Messrs F. T. P. Foster, A. Wengas and M. A. da Silva, the case of the Hon. J. B. Plunkett, official assignee in the estate of Thomas Sutton Lilley, a bankrupt, versus Misses Drueger, in which a sum of \$972 was claimed, was further proceeded with. The defendants pleaded a set-off amounting to \$1,133, and the plaintiff admitted \$337.50 of this amount. Mr. Plunkett appeared to support the claim on behalf of bankrupt's estate in person, stating as his reason for doing so that there was no money in the estate to pay for counsel or attorney. Mr. Dennis appeared for the defendants. Mr. Lilley's claim appeared to be based upon a breach of agreement on the part of defendants, and certain payments he had made to and in respect of them. The defendants' set off, as stated by Mr. Dennis, was for \$275 for wages to the 8th August; \$50 due at Singapore, and salary from the 21st August to the 16th October, \$546. Then they considered that the day he went to gaol he committed an act of bankruptcy and put an end to their contract. Therefore they claimed damages for his breach of agreement from the 10th October to the 2nd February, the date on which the agreement would end, but they had only claimed at the rate of \$75 a week, that was to say, they had only claimed for salary and not the expenses they had been put to. If Mr. de Lilla had been solvent they might have added in the other. Then with reference to what they admitted on Mr. Plunkett's side, there was \$150 paid in Hongkong, \$5.00 which they had received as wages, and \$285 paid on account, which with some items admitted on both sides made up the amount to \$920. They claimed \$2,038 to be due from the bankrupt, and deducting the \$920, which they admitted to be due, he left a balance of \$1,118. To-day, after hearing the evidence of Miss B. Drueger, one of the defendants, the Jury found a verdict for the defendants, allowing their set off (\$1,000) in full against the plaintiff's claim (\$999.25).

The next Entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission free. The following is the programme:—

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo.
- 2.—Song.
- 3.—Duet, "Far away."
- 4.—Recitation, "Waterloo."
- 5.—Song, "Thy voice is near."
- 6.—Reading, "Elbow Room."
- 7.—Song.
- 8.—Song.
- 9.—Song.
- 10.—Song.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 1st Sunday after Epiphany, 13th January 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, ix.; Second, Lesson, Matthew xii. from verse 7; Verse, No. 6, Monk; Psalm, 139, 7th and 73, Monk.

To Deum, No. 11, Mercer; Jubilate, No. 1, 6, Monk; Anthem, Hymn No. 79, "As with gladness men of old"; Hymn, "The heavenly child in stature grows," No. 78. Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, xli. from verse 13, and xlii.; Second Lesson, Acts vii. 45 to viii. 5; Psalms, No. 76, Monk; Magnificat, No. 133, Monk; Nunc Dimittis, No. 9, Monk; First Hymn, "Faith has many a noble city," No. 76; Second Hymn, "The radiant morn hath passed away," No. 19.

THE YEAR 1878.

Preaching in Union Church last Sunday, on the text "The years of the right hand of the Most High" (Psalm 77, 10), the Rev. J. C. Edge thus referred to the past year:—

Let us for a few minutes follow the Psalmist; and first of all we must note some of the anxieties and sorrows of the year that has now left us. It has been a woful year to many thousands of people. We must think of those when we look upon the past days. I know that some hearts are more acutely sensitive than others are. There have been lives overwhelmed by the burdens of others; and there have been, perhaps there are still remaining, some few who have lived their own little lives unmindful of everything that happens outside of their neighbourhood. I think this class is not large in Hongkong. We should be heartless indeed if we were indifferent to the ruin of the man we are in the habit of meeting. Our natures must be callous if we can follow to the grave unmoved some one whose hand we have grasped not long before. Not selfishness and heartlessness are not the virtues of Society here.

But there have been great anxieties in the world; and our little cares pale into insignificance when these are mentioned. There have been gigantic famines, almost at our very doors. The cry of the starving has been heard, and we have had pictures of destitution and misery too vivid and too accurate for us to remember without pain. If gloomy anticipations are ever justified, they are in these cases when we remember that neither India nor China, nor any other country, have been able to escape famine in this year. We have not been famine-stricken here; but we have felt much of the sadness, and much of the sorrow, and it is well that we have thus felt.

Other anxieties, too, have pressed upon us. Do we not remember to-day the unwonted expectation of news from home? It seemed that any moment might involve us in terrible conflict with one of the greatest of the European powers. We did not expect bloodshed here—we had no cause for fear; but the war-clouds gathering over our much-loved land roused our deepest sympathies, awakened our expectation, and made us all seriously and painfully anxious. The war fever has not yet died away, although the national pulse beats less feverishly. It is right that we should be sad if we anticipate war: the nation that draws the sword with a light heart deserves to suffer. God keep us from war in '79. Let the merchants say Amen; let the women and children say Amen; let all right-thinking men and women pray God to keep us in peace in the world. The world has been restless during '78. Labouring men have ceased to labour, and British interests have suffered; the world's interests have suffered, as they always must suffer when classes set against class; confidence, the very soul of trade, is rudely shaken. This unsettling of men's minds is to me one of the most ominous of all the signs of the times. And even in Hongkong the year has not been peaceful. Small political excitements have disturbed us. We have experienced panics, and have had cause for anxiety and fear. We have made too much of it all; but I am sure that we none of us wish that '79 in Hongkong should be in many respects like the year that has gone by.

I must pass lightly over some scenes that have been enacted in our midst; some miseries are too great for words. When a reputation is suddenly blasted, and untold agony is inflicted on innocent hearts what can we do but mourn over mortal weakness, and pray God to be merciful. But we have seen worse things than this. Twice has the law exacted the last penalty, and we have seen what men may become when carried away beyond all control by the wickedness of the human heart, and the violence of human passions.

I do not consider myself competent to say much of other trials that have been encountered in this place. Some of you in this congregation could tell the story better than I can. The tolls of trade have been hard enough. Honest men have done their best, and yet have suffered loss. Some have risen early, have late taken rest, have eaten the bread of carefulness, and withal have hardly succeeded in maintaining their position; and some have been fatal years to such as these. A Christian minister cannot thus speak of all the disasters of the day. All have not the limit of his means; I invoke God's blessing on such; the living God approves of them; the Church of Christ speaks of all; but the very stones of creation would cry out against the rash, the reckless, the sinful dealings that turn a mass of commerce into a bell of gamblers. Pity for those who have lost their all; pity for sorrow wherever it is found; but rebuke and condemnation for wrong-doing, by whatever name it may be called. God grant that 1879 may find men more willing to learn wisdom, and may the old lessons never be forgotten, that those who make haste to be rich have God for their foe.

Turning to the brighter side, we have had no such calamities as those the Psalmist has bewailed, and God has not appeared on our behalf as he appeared in the history of Israel; but God has helped us, and we also have every cause for thankfulness and hope. The famine in the North of which I have already spoken, has brought help for us from the most distant lands, and the incredulous Chinese have discovered that the Foreigner is as earnest in his charity as he has always been in his trade. The Englishmen and the Americans who died in the midst of the struggle might have thanked God with their latest breath that they had been permitted to strike a great blow for the pride and the exclusiveness of the Chinese people. And if we in Hongkong, and for that matter the whole world, had to wait in anxious expectation for the day of battle, surely we may put to the credit of the old year that

in it we have been how near two nations may approach to war and yet be restrained. God would not permit a second deluge of blood, and men have learnt that peace is always possible, that war need not be when civilized nations dispute.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Jan. 11, 1879.

Several cases of unlawful possession of property (old iron, &c.) taken from the ruins of the fire were disposed of, Mr. Creagh imposing 6 hours' exposure in the stocks as well as a fine and imprisonment.

LARCENIES.

For the larceny of a clock, at midnight yesterday, from a farmer's house, O. Ald was sent to six months' hard labour. Kwok Akwal was convicted of having stolen a clock and jacket from a cargo-boat opposite Wing Kow's coal-store, at half-past 8 last night. He said he took the things because he was out of employment. Eight weeks' hard labour. Mok Afook, a boatman, was charged with the larceny of a plank from Sands' Slip, West Point, about noon yesterday. In the evidence of Kuda Bux, the watchman, who saw prisoner drop the plank, Afook asserted that he was arrested by mistake, as he never touched the plank. Four weeks' hard labour.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Skhu Akwong, a house-coolie, was charged by Sergeant Toomey with the unlawful possession of a night pass. Defendant came up to the Police Office yesterday to get the pass changed; but in answer to the inquiries, he gave so unsatisfactory a statement and told so many fibs, that he was arrested. He was now fined \$5, or 14 days' imprisonment. His defence was that a man named Ho Fung Ching sent the pass from Canton to be changed.

A DISTURBANCE. Private Byrne, 74th Highlanders, was fined \$4, or 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour, for creating a disturbance and behaving in a disorderly manner in Hollywood Road last evening. The row commenced with an orange-stall keeper, whose stock was indented upon, and two cents or threepence were in dispute. Ten cents were ordered to be given to the orange-seller if the fine were paid.

A SAD CASE.

Chun Ayow, hawker, and Shum Ach, house-coolie, were charged with the larceny of two jackets, the property of a poor widow, at 6, Upper Station Street. The widow appeared, and stated that she was a dress-maker, and as such had got cloth to make two jackets; she had nearly finished the same, when her son (1st prisoner) and the second prisoner came to her yesterday morning. Her son demanded money with which to pay the second defendant, but she could only promise to give him some after she had earned it. The son then seized the unfinished jackets and gave them to the second prisoner in payment of his debt; and they ran away, although the poor widow tried to stop them.

This good-for-nothing exponent of the great principle of filial piety admitted that he asked his mother for money, that on her refusal he took the jackets and gave them to the second defendant to pawn, in payment of what he owed him. The second prisoner admitted that he had got the jackets in payment of his debt. Undutiful son was sent to solitary confinement for 14 days; while the second prisoner was ordered to find security for his good behaviour in \$10 for six months—\$4 to go to the pawnbroker, and the jackets to go back to the poor widow.

A STRONG EXPRESSION OF OPINION. Charles Vincent, described as master of the American schooner *Spartan*, appeared on a summons, charged with having, in the Hongkong Hotel last night, unlawfully assaulted James Riddell (described as master of the British junk *Wrecker*), and unlawfully used insulting words to complainant whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Thomas Hayden, described as master of the American schooner *Corran*, appeared on a summons, in that he, at the same time and place, had unlawfully used insulting language to the said James Riddell whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Mr. Dennis appeared for the complainant, and stated that the charge was a very serious one; and as Captain Pearce of the *Corra* (who had been subpoenaed but had gone to Macao under the impression that the case would not be heard to-day) was an important witness, it might be necessary to postpone the hearing. So far as he was instructed, the assault took place in the Hongkong Hotel last night, when the defendant Vincent caught hold of complainant's coat, called him a son of a b—, and used other disgusting and threatening language to the complainant. It was a serious assault, and this was not the first time the defendants had done so. Some time ago, on the 13th or 14th December last, certain letters were written by him, complaining of an assault on Riddell by the defendants—a case which was compromised and not brought before his Worship—and he produced the letters written by defendants in reply, expressing their regret at what had happened, and undertaking not to interfere with Riddell again. Notwithstanding this, the defendants came to the Hotel last night and without any provocation whatever committed the assault now complained of. An apology would have been accepted had it not been for the defendant's letters produced and the previous assault.

Vincent (whose behaviour in Court was somewhat peculiar) said that he was ready to go to sea, and he could get a lawyer, while the China Traders' would be responsible for him.

Complainant (who was in the witness box) observed that Vincent could not go away until he had proved what he said last night.

Vincent (somewhat excitedly): I'll prove by five hundred witnesses that you are a skunk and a liar.

His Worship, who was busy writing, evidently did not catch this strong remark.

Mr. Dennis therefore said that was contempt of Court, and suggested that the case should be adjourned until the defendant Vincent was in a fit state to go on. He thought Vincent should be detained until Monday till he was sober.

Vincent (to Mr. Dennis): What! What did you say?

Mr. Dennis (to His Worship): He says

tafully is not in a fit state for the case to be heard now. A man who calls my client a skunk and a liar in open Court is not fit to take any part in a case even as a defendant.

His Worship said he did not hear the objectionable remark.

Mr. Dennis put it that the Reporters heard it, and that everybody at the table must have heard it.

Vincent insisted that he was ready for sea and must go away.

His Worship informed defendant that it was for the Magistrate to say whether or not defendant could go away. This was a serious charge, though he did not think serious enough to justify the detention of the ship.

Vincent repeated that he had been put to much expense and could not stay.

Mr. Dennis then stated the charge, and expressed a belief that defendants would admit it.

Vincent (to Mr. Dennis): You don't know anything about it.

His Worship cautioned the defendant, informing him that if he did not address the Bench, and the Bench only, he would be compelled to send him to Gaol.

Mr. Dennis again referred to the letters, and asked for a heavy punishment.

Vincent (who was with difficulty restrained from arguing with complainant's counsel), in defence, admitted having assaulted Mr. (not Captain) Riddell; and added that if Mr. Riddell again called him a son of a b— and a skunk, he would do so again.

Hayden (who was most respectful in his demeanour) admitted using the words complained of by complainant—"Mr. Riddell, your Worship."

His Worship proceeded to remark that defendants would be coming back to the Colony. Vincent, he could see, was a man who was not able to control his temper, and evidently he was the chief cause of the disturbance.

Vincent (to His Worship): There I think you are wrong.

His Worship: You were not asked for an opinion.

Vincent: Quite so, Your Worship; I understand.

His Worship then sentenced the first defendant (Vincent) to pay a fine of \$2, or 7 days' imprisonment, and the second defendant (Hayden) to pay a fine of \$5, or 1 day's imprisonment, each of the defendants to find security for his good behaviour in \$200 for six months.

Vincent (to the Magistrate): With pleasure.

China.

SHANGHAI.

A TRACT SOCIETY FOR CHINA. We have been supplied with the following minutes of a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chinese Tract Society, held on Nov. 29th, at the Deaneys, Shanghai, the following being present:—The Rt. Rev. Bp. Russell, the Rt. Rev. Bp. Schereschewsky, the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Dr. E. C. Lord, Dr. J. Edkins, Dr. Suvoong, Rev. W. Muirhead, Rev. J. W. Davis, Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Rev. J. W. Lambuth, Rev. W. Hoong-nick, Rev. Ban Tai-dze, Rev. Pan Sing-z, and Rev. Wong Jung-ya.

The Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, took the chair and invited the Rt. Rev. Bp. Russell to offer prayer.

Copies of a Constitution prepared after careful examination of the Constitution of the British and American Tract Societies were handed round, which the Provisional Committee submitted to the Board of Trustees, to be by them discussed, amended and adopted as the Constitution of the Chinese Tract Society.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Suvoong read a succinct account of the steps that had been taken with a view to the organization of this Society, which, it is hoped, will in course of time be a great national institution, like the Tract Societies in Great Britain and America.

The Chairman read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Secretary of the American Tract Society, in which the writer gave warm and hearty sympathy to those who proposed to organize a Tract Society for China and made several valuable suggestions relating to the nature of the Constitution needed by such an Association.

It was then moved, and carried—That we do now proceed to the formal organization of the Chinese Tract Society, in accordance with the prospectus issued by the Provisional Committee.

The following officers were elected:—President, Rt. Rev. Bp. Russell; First Vice-President, Rt. Rev. Bp. Schereschewsky; Second Vice-President, Rev. J. W. Lambuth; Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. J. M. W. Farnham and Dr. Suvoong; Recording Secretaries, Rev. J. W. Davis and Rev. Ban Tai-dze; and Treasurer, the Rev. W. R. Lambuth, M.D.

It was resolved, that the Publishing Committee shall consist of four foreigners and four natives, representing the following constituencies:—(1) Presbyterians and Congregationalists; (2) English and American Episcopalians; (3) Baptists; and (4) Methodists.

The following were elected in the order named:—Rev. J. Edkins, D. D.; the Rt. Rev. Bp. Schereschewsky, D. D.; Rev. E. C. Lord, D. D.; Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D. D.; Rev. Pan Sing-z, Rev. Yen Yung-hung, Rev. Kan Jin-kwe, and Rev. C. K. Marshall.

Dr. F. P. Suvoong and Rev. Wong Jung-ya were elected to act, in connection with the President, Treasurer, and Secretaries, as the Executive Committee.

The Constitution already submitted to the Board was referred to the Executive Committee, to report upon at the next meeting; and the meeting was adjourned to the following Monday, closing with prayer by the Rev. W. Muirhead.

The Board met, as arranged at the Deaneys on Monday, Dec. 2nd; and after a full discussion of the proposed Constitution, it was amended and adopted.

Japan.

(Mak).

One of the shipping and commercial events of the past week has been the arrival of the S. S. *Thingwalla*, direct from New York, with a cargo of kerosene oil to Messrs. Edward Fischer & Co. This being the first cargo of oil that has arrived direct at this port in a steam vessel, has attracted some attention and comment, and we are glad to find that the enterprising projects of the scheme have received the benediction and help of their association. The *Thingwalla* made the voyage from New York to this port in seventy-six days, and in dependency of the fine condition in which

her cargo was landed, her facilities for discharging are so ample, that Messrs. Martin & Co., stevedores, succeeded in discharging 15,000 cases in a working day of eight hours.

It is rumored that the negotiation between Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy to Korea, and the Government of that country, is in such a state as will necessitate his lengthened stay there.

Certain officers of the Government proceeded to Yokohama on the 25th instant to receive a German Prince who was expected to arrive here. We have not heard of any such expected arrival and suppose that the native papers must have confused him with Lord Clarence Paget or Mr. Reed.

On the occasion of the Takebashi mutiny, two Lieutenants of the Artillery of the Imperial Guard, instead of fulfilling their duty by attempting to suppress the disturbance, conducted themselves in a very cowardly manner; for which dereliction of duty, they were sentenced to dismissal from their corps and degradation, on the 23rd instant.

The well-known, now rifle shot, Colonel Murata, has been engaged for many years, perfecting a gun of his invention; five of these have been submitted to the War Department, who have appointed a committee to test them.

The officers of the Naval College, 2 or 3 days since, commenced the study of the use of torpedoes on board the *Tokao Kwan* in Yokosuka, under the direction of an English teacher.

As previously reported, the S. S. *Meiji Maru* arrived in Yokohama at 4 p.m. on the 26th instant, having successfully laid the telegraph cables across the Shimonsaki straits and the Inland sea.

In Niigata, snow commenced to fall (first in the year) on the night of the 14th instant and continued all the following day till it was about 3½ feet in depth.

In the section of "Foreign Trade" of the statistics of the 10th year of Meiji just published, appears the following statement:—

The amount of original value of exports to foreign countries is... yen 22,970,416.64

The amount of original value of imports from foreign countries is... yen 27,092,797.08

The excess of imports over exports being... yen 4,086,380.44

From July (when the trade with Korea was commenced) to December:—

The amount of original value of exports to Korea has been... yen 126,668.63

The amount of original value of imports from Korea has been... yen 68,965-15.6

The excess of exports over imports being... yen 57,693-47.5

These latter statistics look very pretty; but how has Korea paid the difference? The fact is, of course, the Japanese exports have been sold at a loss—just as European goods are now selling in Japan.

A Miyasaka of Aoyama Kitamachi's, Tokio, has made an application to the authorities for permission to establish a crematorium place in the foreign style inside the cemetery in Aoyama.

We have reason to believe that a new scheme of army organization will shortly be laid before the War Office. The projector of the scheme proposes—as so much of Russian success has been attributed to their Cossack forces—to organize for active service in Afghanistan a force of a like nature. All he asks is to be empowered to go down to White-chapel and such localities, and enlist there as many of its male inhabitants as he chooses; to arm them with old lances, old cavalry sabres, a few pistols, knives, etc., and mount them upon omnibus horses; and he promises to turn out as good a regiment of energetic, unscrupulous Cossacks as ever harassed the armies of Gaul or Turkey. His men will all be picked men, ready for anything; their equipment will cost little or nothing; and they themselves will ask nothing better than to be transported to the seat of war and turned loose there.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, January 11, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... \$560 credit, —
" Old Patna, cash... — credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 530 credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, — credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 720 credit, —
" Allowance Taels, — credit, —
" Old Malwa, cash, 720 credit, —

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/6
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/7
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/7 1/2
Credit, ... 3/8
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 3/8 1/2
Remittance, demand Rupees, ... 24 1/2
Calcutta, ... 72 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 73 1/2
" 30 days, ... 73 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 109 1/2
Suez, ... 109 1/2
Mauritius, ... 4 1/2
Gold Loan, 99 1/2 fine ... 27.90
English Sovereigns, ... 5.62
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.62

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 68 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,000
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720
Chinese Insurance Co., \$845
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,280
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$350
China Fire Ins. Co., \$190
H.K. & W. Dock Co., pan
H.K. & W. S. Boat Co., pan
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 102
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., 45
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$109
Do. of 1877, \$108/10.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, January 11, 1879.
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 30.894
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.824
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.81
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 61
Do. 1 P.M. ... 61
Do. 4 P.M. ... 61
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 60
Do. 1

Portfolio.

FINDING MAMMA.

[AN INCIDENT OF THE FEVER PLAGUE IN CHINA.]
 Some mother's prattling baby,
 Laid in the city streets,
 Smiling with pretty wonder
 In every face he meets.

Answering in baby-fashion,
 To all who bid him stay:
 "I'm dain't find my mamma;
 She's went and runned away."

Strong men, with eyes o'erbrimming,
 Careless the sunny head;
 They know that last night they laid her
 With the unnumbered dead.

And heard her prayer when dying:
 "God—bless—my—baby—dear—
 And—bring—him—soon—to—meet—me—
 I—cannot—leave—him—here—"

But still the sweet lips murmur
 To those who bid him "come."
 "I've dot to find my mamma
 Before I tan doe home."

The dimpled cheeks grow paler;
 The eyes are fever-bright,
 The little feet are weary
 Beneath the falling night.

They found him in the star-light;
 The rosy lips were closed,
 And on the baby forehead
 The peace of death reposed.

How had the mother's spirit
 Found answer to her prayer?
 We only know that "mamma,"
 And home, and heaven were there!
 —Mrs M. L. Rayne, in the Argonaut.

THE GOLDEN MILESTONE.

Leafless are the trees; their purple branches
 Spread themselves abroad like reefs of coral,
 Rising silent
 In the red sea of the winter sunset.

From the hundred chimneys of the village,
 Like the Alfreed in the Arabian story,
 Smoky columns
 Tower aloft into the air of amber.

At the window winks the flickering firelight;
 Here and there the lamps of evening glimmer;
 Social watchfires
 Answering one another through the darkness.

On the hearth lighted loaves are glowing,
 And like Ariel in the cloven pine tree,
 For its freedom
 Groans and sighs, the air imprisoned in them.

By the fireside the old man is seated,
 Seeing ruined cities in ashes,
 Asking sadly
 Of the past what it can ne'er restore to them.

By the fireside there are youthful dreamers,
 Building castles fair, with stately stairways,
 Asking blindly
 Of the future what it cannot give them.

By the fireside tragedies are noted,
 In whose scenes appear two actors only—
 Wife and husband,
 And above them God, the spectator.

By the fireside there is peace and comfort;
 Wives and children, with fair, thoughtful
 Faces,
 Waiting, watching
 For a well-known footstep in the passage.

Each man's chimney is his Golden Milestone;
 Is the central point from which he measures
 Every distance
 Through the gateways of the world around him.

In his farthest wandering still he sees it,
 Hears the talking flame, the answering night-
 Wind,
 As he heard them
 When he sat with those who were, but are
 Not.

Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion,
 Nor the marching of an encroaching city,
 Drives an exile
 From the earth of his ancestral homestead.

We may build more splendid habitations,
 Fill our rooms with paintings and with
 Sculptures,
 But we cannot
 Buy, with gold the old associations.

THE VISITORS' BOOK AT THE INN.

Only a shower;—swift darting thunder, rain;
 Linger a while; the blue will come again:
 Meantime, with idle fingers turn this page
 Of ink-stained relics that such hours engaged.
 Here is a stream, along whose narrow bank
 Lies the dead refuse, dry and stale and dank,
 While, like the brook that stranded litter
 shames,

Runs the clear record of more modest names,
 This book's a glass which shows the varied
 faces

Of wisdom, folly, gaiety, or grimace.
 Here the pure laugh has rippled o'er the page;
 There the rank jest betrays too cunning age;
 Here, the keen dash has lighted up the leaf;
 There, heavy wit has dragged its ponderous
 shaft.

Here, kind good nature notices good cheer;
 There clumsy folly shows its vacant leer.
 See ponderous Pride her grand approval
 mark,

While snug Contentment soothes the cynic's
 bark.
 Look how the boor has left his blotted trail;
 But the deft scholar's arrows pierce the veil;
 And teach the graceless wittling or dull fool
 His thoughts to chasten, or his manners
 school.

But "such is life,"—itself a curious glass
 O'er which the varied visions flit and pass;
 Our roadside inn at which one stays a day,
 Then vanishes;—and so goes on the play!
 Oh see! Heaven smiles, the fretful storm is
 past.

Shut your book; light shines o'er all at last.
 —The University Magazine.

SOURCE OF PERSONAL BEAUTY.—A beautiful person is the natural form of a beautiful soul. The mind builds its own house. The soul takes precedence of the body, and shapes the body to its own likeness. A vacant mind takes all the meaning out of the fairest face. A sensual disposition deforms the handsomest features. A cold, selfish heart shrivels and distorts the best look. A mean, grovelling spirit takes all the dignity out of the figure and all the character out of the countenance. A cherished hatred transforms the most beautiful lineaments into an image of ugliness. It is as impossible to preserve good looks with a brood of bad passions feeding on the blood, a set of low loves tramping through the

heart, and a selfish, disdainful spirit enthroned in the will, as to preserve beauty of an elegant mansion with a litter of swine in the basement, a tribe of gipsies in the parlour, and owls and vultures in the upper part. Badness and beauty will no more keep company a great while than poison will consort with health, or an elegant carving survive the furnace fire. The experiment of putting them together has been tried for thousands of years, but with one unvarying result. There is no sculptor like the mind. There is nothing that so refines, polishes, and ennobles face and mien as the constant presence of great thoughts. The man who lives in the region of ideas, moonbeams though they be, becomes ideal. There are no arts, no gymnastics, no cosmetics which contribute as fitly so much to the dignity, the strength, the ennobling of a man's looks, as a great purpose, a high determination, a noble principle, an unquenchable enthusiasm. But more powerful still than any of these is a beautifier of the person is the overmastering purpose and pervading disposition of kindness in the heart. Affection is the organising force in the human constitution. Woman is fairer than man because she has more affection than man. Loveliness is the outside of love. Kindness, sweetness, goodwill, a prevailing desire and determination to make others happy, make the body a temple of the Holy Ghost. The soul that is full of pure and generous affections, fashions the features into its own angelic likeness, as the rose by inherent impulse grows in grace and elegance, the diamond by its own nature into loveliness which art cannot equal. There is nothing on earth which so quickly transfigures a personality, refines, exalts, irradiates with heaven's own impress of loveliness, as a pervading, prevailing kindness of heart. The angels are beautiful because they are good, and God is beautiful because He is love.—Christian Globe.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

About the beginning of this century, when the revolutionary wars were raging, communication in cipher was naturally very prevalent; and ingenuity was taxed to the utmost on one hand to invent, and on the other to detect the medium used in secret correspondence. As a rule, the decipherer had to be ten times the cipherer, and no known method was secure of detection. If conventional signs merely were used, the recurrence of the different symbols gave a key easily followed out. Some ingenious spirits corresponded by reference to the pages and lines of particular books—others by an agreed vocabulary. But these last methods, although they might preserve the secret, disclosed what was often quite as dangerous as there was a secret. I am about to tell you of a plan which for a long time was not only undetected but unsuspected.

It was at that time when the first Napoleon had assembled his fleets and troops at Brest, with the ostensible and as he generally believed the real view of making a descent on England. The greatest precautions were observed by the English government in regard to correspondence from France, and an amount of espionage was practised at the post office which left Sir James Graham's subsequent performances in that line far behind. The national excitement was intense, and the political department was administered with iron sway.

My uncle, Sir George Trevor, was, as all the world knew, high in the admiralty, and as it was from him that I heard this anecdote, its veracity may be depended upon.

The dispatches to and from the admiralty were the subject of the greatest vigilance and the most stringent regulations. The clerks were not permitted to send or to receive letters which were not submitted to the chief clerk, and it was believed that letters addressed even to their private residences were frequently opened at the post office.

At the time I speak of the chief clerk was an elderly man of the name of Parker—a wizened, wiry, dapper individual, so imbued with the official tincture of Whitehall that it had become second nature to him. He was a genial and kindly soul, keen and energetic in the affairs of his office, and in all others a mere child.

He had engaged as his private secretary a young fellow of the name of Beaumont, who was one of the most promising subordinates in the establishment. He was a modest, unassuming man, very good looking, with a countenance and an air suggestive of depression and melancholy. He was evidently of good education, and probably well-bred also, for his manners were easy and indicated good breeding. He was a native of Jersey, and had been introduced to the notice of the admiralty authorities by some influential member of the Parliament. He was much liked in the office and discharged his duties to perfection.

One morning Parker presented himself before my uncle with a visage pale with woe, and trembling with excitement.

"Why, what is the matter, Parker? Has Bonaparte come?"

"He may have, for aught I know," said Parker. "Things are all wrong, Sir George."

"What are wrong?"

"The letters are wrong. There is a spy among us. I have known it for long; now I am quite sure; but I cannot find him out." Parker went on to explain that he had some time suspected that some one in the office communicated their private information and dispatches outside. He had redoubled his precautions; but more than ever confirmed in his suspicion, was entirely baffled in his endeavors to detect the culprit.

"But, Parker," said my uncle, "how do you come to be so sure that your secret has transpired?"

"By the funds, Sir George. They answer to the news as surely as the bell down stairs does to the rope. I find them going up and down as if they were sitting in the office," said Parker, personifying the stock exchange for the moment.

"Have all the letters to the clerks been examined strictly?"

"Yes, I examined them all myself."

"Find nothing in them?"

"Mighty little. Some are from home, some from friends, and some of them from sweethearts," said Parker, twisting his face into a grim smile, "and rum things they say in them."

"And the young men's letters. Are they rum, too?"

"They are more careful, like as they know I am to see them; but Lord save you, Sir, they are all stuff; not a ha'porth of rum in them."

"Then the matter must be seen to," said my uncle. "I have had my own misgivings on the same subject. Bring me all the letters which come to and are sent by the clerks for the next week. There is no reason

why you should have all the rum things to yourself."

So my uncle had the letters for a week, and found them very much as Parker had described them. The suspicious symptoms had increased, the stock exchange responded more sensitively than ever; but not the slightest ground for suspecting any one transpired. My uncle was bewildered, and Parker was rapidly verging to insanity.

"It is certainly not the clerk," said my uncle. "There is no treason there," said he, pushing back the letters of the day.

"By the way, how does young Beaumont get on? She seems a nice creature, that sister of his, to judge by her letters."

"He is the best hand in the office, a long light; and his sister is a very sweet, ladylike creature. They are orphans, poor things, and he supports her out of his salary. She called at the office two months ago, and I gave him leave to see her for a few minutes in my room. But he knew it was against rule, and has not seen her here again."

"But what are we to do?" said my uncle. "I think I will speak to the first lord."

So he spoke to the first lord, who thought the affair serious enough.

"It must be in the letters," said my uncle.

"As you please," said the chief, "but although you cannot find it there, perhaps an other can. I would try an expert."

My uncle had no faith in experts or Bonaparte's numbers, and mistrusted them. But he could not refuse to try the experiment suggested. So the most experienced decipherer in London was summoned into council, and so him the letters of the day were secretly submitted.

He read them all very carefully, looked at them in the light, and looked at the light through them. At last he put them all aside, excepting one from Elinor Beaumont.

"Who is the lady that writes this?" said the first lord, man of skill at last.

"A very sweet young woman," said Parker, smartly; "sister of my private secretary."

"Does she write often?"

"Yes; she is his only correspondent, and writes about twice a week."

"Where does she live?"

"She lives in Jersey, Beaumont told me. Their father was in business there."

"And does she always write about the same kind of things—about rheumatism, picnics, squirrel's tea parties and the like?"

"Much the same, excepting when she speaks of Beaumont himself."

"Hum! said the expert.

"Well, sir," said my uncle, who was rather impatient of the man of skill's pomposity, "and what may 'hum' mean? Have the young woman and her aunt's rheumatism done the mischief?"

"Hum! She dates from Fleet street!"

"And why should she not date from Fleet street, sir?"

"I should be sorry to prevent her," said the unmoved philosopher. "Has this correspondence continued long?"

"Oh, yes—a couple of years or so, but not nearly so regularly as lately."

"For how long regularly?"

"About two months."

"That is, about the time when you first suspected the betrayal of confidence?"

"Really, my friend, if you can't see farther into a millstone than that, you may give up the profession," said my uncle.

"Take my word for it, the Beaumonts have nothing to do with it. Rubbish."

"Hum! and with that the man of skill took his hat and departed, saying he would return in two days. The two days, however, were five before he came back and was again closeted with uncle and Parker, with whom he had fallen into great disfavor.

"Wants to make a job," said the latter—a regular humbug."

"Sir George," said the regular humbug, "has Mr Beaumont a locked desk in his room?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr Parker, "he has."

"Have you a key which will open it?"

"I have—and what of that?"

"I wish to have the desk opened without his knowledge, and the contents brought to me."

"And on what pretence," said my uncle, "do you propose to put this insult on a man against whom there is no reasonable ground of suspicion, and who has not been allowed to speak for himself?"

"There's nothing for it, sir, for he will know nothing of it; neither will any one else."

"I will not permit it, sir."

"Hum! Then I can do no more in the business."

"But," said Parker, whose official notions made him unwilling to break off the negotiations in this manner, "what pretence have you for doing this to Mr Beaumont, and not to the other clerks?"

"Shall I tell you? There is no such person as Elinor Beaumont, and the address in Fleet street is a notorious haunt of suspected foreigners."

"Good gracious!" said my uncle, changing color, "you don't say that?"

"It is the fact, but you will see the necessity of being cautious and silent in the matter. Detection hangs on a thread as it stands, and a whisper will break it."

"What do you mean," said Parker, "about Elinor Beaumont? I have seen her."

"There is no Elinor Beaumont in Jersey. I have sent and ascertained the fact."

"I am sure there is some mistake about all this, which Beaumont can clear up. Let us send for him."

"If you do the game is up. I trust, in fact, he does not know of my visits. We cannot be too cautious in these matters."

"Pardon me," muttered my uncle; "but I suppose we had better give him his own way. If you meet Parker and me here at seven to-night, we shall have this wonderful desk opened, and your great discoveries shall be made."

They met again that evening. The desk was opened by Parker, and a bundle of letters, carefully packed up, all from Elinor Beaumont, and a quantity of circulars, play bills and shop receipts were handed to the expert.

That gentleman read through the letters, and seemed much struck by the last.

"Read that," said he, handing it to my uncle.

"As the letter is important, I give it entire:

"120 FLEET ST., Sept. 24, 1803.

"My Dear Charles—Although we had an adverse wind all the way, we made without difficulty the port we were bound for. My aunt, in spite of the weight of her fifty years, enjoyed the trip very much, and is ready to sail again. I hope you think of sending the line you promised on the 25th and come yourself, as our party is now

much smaller and we should enjoy the visit."

"When I was in London last week I saw our cousin Harry, fresh from Windsor. There is little change to be observed in him—not much as you would expect. Come to us on Friday. Yours, very affectionately,

ELINOR B.—"

My uncle read this out loud from beginning to end, and then said, "Do you see anything suspicious in that? It seems to me very innocent."

"Hum! It may be. Was there anything else in the desk?" said he, addressing Parker.

"You may go and look," growled that potentate; and he led the way, the expert following.

The desk was quite empty, with the exception of two or three scraps of waste paper. On one of these the expert pounced, and returned with an air of elation to the other room. He then unfolded this scrap of paper, and disclosed a half sheet exactly the size of the paper on which Elinor Beaumont's letters were written, in which oblong holes at intervals had been cut.

He then placed this half sheet over the letter, and handed both, thus placed to my uncle, whose astonished eyes read the following words, which the holes left visible:

"Fleet wind-bound. Fifty sails of the line, twenty-five smaller. Should the wind change, expect us on Friday."

"The devil!" said my uncle; "and Nelson ordered off to the West Indies."

Then was there, as you may suppose, hurrying and scurrying, and running and chasing, and dispatching of government couriers, and semaphore telegraphs, and carrier pigeons, and all the Old World means of communication then in fashion.

The key thus obtained, disclosed the whole correspondence, which turned out to be a connected series of letters from the French government, smuggled into Jersey. The result history knows; the intended invasion was abandoned, and Napoleon went elsewhere.

"But what put you on the scent?" asked my uncle afterward, with many apologies to the expert.

"I suspected the trick from the first, although it was a very good specimen of it. The letters were too innocent, and had too little point in them. But they were done with a fine needle."

The grammar was complete, and the little dots or marks which bled through the paper were entirely absent. The way in which the deception is effected is this: The correspondent before commencing takes a piece of paper and cuts holes in it, which, of course, in the two half sheets, exactly correspond. They each take on-half sheet, and when a letter is to be written, the writer arranges the words that those intended to be read shall appear in the holes when the half-sheet is placed over the paper which is the same size. When the correspondent receives the letter, he places his half-sheet over it, and reads off the words as you did. The difficulty, which was so well conquered in the case, is to make the sense run fluently, and to prevent any visible breaking in the writing. Without the half-sheet with the holes in it no one can have the slightest clue to the real meaning.

"My suspicions, once aroused, were confirmed by the inquiries which I made. The whole story about the sister was a fabrication. The letters did come from Jersey, the answers went to Fleet street, to the charge of very notorious foreign agents. But if our friend had not been fool enough to leave his half-sheet in the desk we might have groped in vain for the mystery."

Beaumont disappeared that night and was never heard of again at the admiralty. It transpired afterwards that some accomplice had warned him of the expert's visit to the admiralty and his inquiries in Jersey. He made an attempt to get admission to his room, but was scared by the sounds he heard, and contrived to escape to France.

The lady who acted the sister, and who visited the admiralty, partly to put the authorities off their guard, and probably to exchange the key for the cipher, was a Parisian celebrity who, before and afterwards, was renowned for her daring in political intrigue.—Fraser's Magazine.

A SNAKE STORY.

(From the Reading (Pa.) Eagle.)

Fernan Potts, aged 45, is a woodman residing about two miles from Warwick furnace. For the past six months he has been clearing a tract of land for his brother-in-law, about one-half mile from his home.

He is a stalwart, broad-shouldered man, and wears his hair close cut. He has a clean face and heavy jaws. On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week Mr Potts passed through probably one of the most terrible ordeals of his kind that any human being was ever called upon to endure.

All in the presence of his wife and four children. Wednesday of this week he left home as usual early in the morning, taking his dinner with him in a kettle, as he generally remained all day. He says he worked until noon, ate his dinner, and at 1 o'clock worked on as usual. About three in the afternoon he became drowsy, and the heat was oppressive. As he was working by the shade of a large oak near a clump of rocks, his head lying on his coat near a projecting root.

How long he slept Mr Potts does not state, but suddenly he was awakened by a choking sensation. He jumped up, and, as he jumped, realized that he had his mouth open during his nap. There was a strange taste in his mouth, and his throat felt raw. Suddenly he ejected about a half cupful of slime, and for a time he thought he had been poisoned. He felt very sick, and he vomited copiously and had pains. After vomiting he felt as if he was going to strangle, because, he says, something worked into his throat from his stomach, and then suddenly disappeared. Minutes seemed hours to him, and he says he was so terribly scared that perspiration stood in great beads on his forehead, and he trembled in fear. He is about 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 198 pounds. He worked no more that afternoon, but went to the spring and filled his kettle with water. When he stooped to dip it, he says he distinctly felt something twisting and cutting in his stomach. Then he felt possible that during his sleep he must have had his mouth open, and swallowed something. The thought nearly overpowered him, and he says that he relied on the water he had in his kettle to keep himself from being strangled. As he walked towards home, every time he felt his throat filling he drank plenty of water, and by the time he had reached home he had drunk nearly every drop in the kettle. He was frightened, and when he told his wife that he had either swallowed a snake or a lizard she dropped to the floor in a fit. The oldest

daughter, aged 14, was quickly sent to a neighbour for assistance. He was buying trousers from an agent of a New York agency, to be delivered in the fall. Both man and his wife nearly senseless. Potts frothed at the mouth, and his eyes nearly started from their sockets. The children were screaming in terror and fear. Mrs. Potts was revived, and the agent, who was a physician somewhat out of practice, went to work on the giant woodman stretched on the floor. Mrs Potts was told to procure some strong tea of a certain kind and the farmer lifted Potts to a bench and threw his head back to the wall. His throat was swollen, and he was given water to drink. He then breathed slowly, and asked for more water. Gradually he revived, and he slowly told his story. The Doctor at once realized what had taken place, which caused a violent vomiting, but nothing unusual was ejected. All that night Mr Potts suffered, but his friends remained with him, sitting up by turns and taking care of him. During the night he had ten spasms. At 5 o'clock in the morning the Doctor placed a wet towel on Potts's breast, and then held his ear close to it. He then turned away and so on to be horrible. His worst fears seemed to be realized. At 6 o'clock he told Mr Potts that he had certainly swallowed some sort of a hissing reptile, because its movements within him could be distinctly heard. Potts was very weak, but still he said he would submit to any treatment. Dr. Gephart assured him that he would stand by him, and do all he could. Finally Mrs. Potts was told to heat a pot of milk. The Potts inhaled the steam of this by bending his head very low. Instantly he felt back to his would die. He was with difficulty revived. "We must pursue that plan," said the Doctor, and more milk was put on the stove. Potts was then led out under a shed roof and asked whether he was willing to undergo that treatment. He consented. A wagon was pushed in and the men got in it. Above was a cross-beam. A strong rope was tied to this and then securely passed around the lower limbs of the suffering man. The wagon was then pulled away, and Potts was left hanging head down. He was aided in holding his head up. Then the boiling milk was brought, and he inhaled the steam. Dr. Gephart held Potts's mouth open. The patient's tongue protruded and his eyes started. The thick steam flowed into his throat, and the poor sufferer made a noise as if choking. Then, quick as thought, the Doctor saw a head protrude, and, seizing it with his naked fingers, he quickly pulled, and the reptile was dashed into an empty bucket. Mrs. Potts was working like a beaver, and, while the Doctor was supporting the husband, the wagon was backed in and in a few seconds Potts was lying on the ground nearly dead. He was given some whisky and water and was rubbed with coarse towelling, and finally he seemed to be resting easy. His eyes were bloodshot, and every vein seemed bulged and ready to burst. He was carried into the house and put to bed, and light food was administered. His throat was very sore, but still he was thankful when told that the reptile had been removed. The Doctor was soon busy examining it. The snake was a singular-looking one, and measured nineteen inches in length, but at the thickest part of its body it was not more than a half-inch. It was dark green on the under side and black on top, and apparently had no scales. It was killed and put into a bottle filled with alcohol. Mr Potts said he would not have it in the house, and never wanted to see it again. The tree agent took it with him, saying he would never forget the incident in his life.

BOARD SCHOOL COMEDY.

The absurd interrogatories at times proposed by examiners in board schools often produce somewhat ludicrous answers—indeed the cleverest children would seem to be those who, instead of answering the examiners according to their folly, dodge them humorously and reply as though they were dealing with mere propounders of conundrums. A clockmaker's daughter, called upon to explain the meaning of "the devil and all his works," said that his "works" meant what he understood by little gin left in their bottle. "Conscience having been described as a "hinward monitor," the inspector called upon an intelligent pupil to say what a monitor was, when the youth replied, "A hironoled."

Such answers as "Turkey is the capital of Norfolk," "Tureen is the capital of China," would pass in a burlesque as jokes. The boy, however, who gave "Devonshire, Exeter, Littleton, Numbers, Stronomy, Jupiter, Juggles, Ruth," &c., as the names of the books of the Old Testament, was apparently in earnest. So also was that other lad, who, full of what Strauss would have called "the stern common-sense of ordinary mankind," said that he did not know what a miracle was; that, if he saw the sun shining overhead at midnight, he should call it the moon; that, if he were told it was the sun, he should say it was a lion; and that if the school-examiner in person declared positively that it was the sun, he should say that the school-examiner was "werry drunk."

WHY MICHAEL ANGELO PUT HORNS ON HIS MOSES.

Why did Michael Angelo put the horns on the head of his Moses? The answer is found in a wrong translation, by Jerome, from the Hebrew into the Latin Vulgate, which is the accepted Bible of the Roman Church. In our English version of the Bible, three times in the book of Exodus, (Chap. xxxiv, 29, 30, 35) it is said that when Moses came down from the mount "his face shone," and the common impression probably is that the face was all over radiant, as if rubbed with phosphorus in a dark night. The Hebrew language, however, like almost all of very early date, is in many respects that may be called an object language; that is its terms are not so much abstract as taken from and expressive of visible forms. And the Hebrew word here used is a word expressive of shape, and signifying both a horn and a pencil of light; for as the horn of the oriental buffalo and a pencil of light were both conical in shape, the same word was used for each. It is the same word that is used in Habakkuk, (Chap. iii, 2) and where it is said: "God came from Teman, and the Holy One from Mount Paran; and his glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of his praise; and his

brightness was as the light; and he had horns coming out of his head;" where the version should have been, "His very hands radiated light, or had rays—pencils of light streaming forth from them."

Now Jerome, in translating the passage from the Hebrew of Exodus, made the Latin Vulgate say of Moses

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Argyll	5	Scott	Brit.	1271	Dec. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
Bombay	1	Noyes	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong		
Cassandra	2	Langer	Ger.	937	Dec. 26	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Chinkiang	2	Orr	Brit.	793	Dec. 23	Siemens & Co.	Y'haru & S. F. Colco	Malls, 16th at daylight
City of Tokio	4	Maury	Amer.	5079	Jan. 3	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Douglas	5	Young	Brit.	804	Jan. 7	H. K. & W'pos Dock Co.	Tamau, &c.	To-morrow
Fame	5	Stapan	Brit.	117	Jan. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	18th, 5 p.m.
Hailong	5	Goda	Brit.	277	Jan. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Japan	5	Gardner	Brit.	1060	Jan. 9	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Killarney	5	O'Neill	Brit.	761	Jan. 9	Siemens & Co.		
Ningpo	5	Cass	Brit.	606	June 28	Kwok Achong		
Norna	5	Herrmann	Ger.	69	Jan. 17	Siemens & Co.		
Pacific	5	McKirdy	Belg.	2297	Dec. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Perusia	5	Eayo	Ger.	731	Jan. 7	Soey Shing	Saigon	14th, daylight
Quarta	5	Wang	Ger.	876	Jan. 7	Soey Shing	Saigon	
Rajasthanwar	5	Hopkins	Brit.	933	Jan. 18	W. H. Ray	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Ses Gull	5	Monge	Foh.	2103	Jan. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Sindh	5	Reeves	Brit.	1029	Jan. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Stunda	5	Poocok	Brit.	820	Jan. 7	Messageries Maritimes		
Thales	5	Girard	Foh.	1009	Jan. 7	Messageries Maritimes		
Tibre	5	Girard	Foh.	1009	Jan. 7	Messageries Maritimes		
Sailing Vessels								
Agate	3	Pike	Amer. bge.	620	Dec. 20	Vogel & Co.	New York	K'loon Dock
Alden Bess	3	Noyes	Amer. bge.	850	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	London	
Alma	7	O'Hasson	Swed. bge.	332	Nov. 20	Meyer & Co.	Bombay	Sanda's Slip
Alva	8	Souza	Port. sh.	331	Nov. 6	Brandao & Co.		
Black Watch	8	Kennish	Brit. bge.	491	Dec. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Carnarvonshire	5	Fishwick	Brit. bge.	388	Nov. 8	Order		
Charmar	1	Lucky	Amer. sh.	1333	Nov. 14	Borneo Co., Limited		
Chengtoo	1	Bakle	Brit. smee.	304	Dec. 2	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.		
Christina	3	Capra	Nie.3. mae.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Cooran	8	Hall	Amer. bge.	853	Nov. 15	Russell & Co.		
Coloma	4	Morison	Brit. sh.	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	K'loon Dock
Commissary	7	Stedens	Ger. bge.	368	Nov. 22	Vogel & Co.		
Concord	2	Murphy	Brit. sh.	1153	Dec. 3	Melchers & Co.		
Connaught Ranger	2	Berlaud	Foh. bge.	450	Nov. 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Cordouan	2	Pearce	Brit. bge.	535	Jan. 9	Meyer & Co.	Rangoon	Wanchai Pier
Craig Ard	4	Hawkins	Brit. bge.	811	Nov. 24	Olyphant & Co.		
Creswell	4	White	Brit. bge.	464	Jan. 2	Wieler & Co.	Honolulu	Ab'deen Dock
Davina	4	Scott	Brit. bge.	425	Dec. 2	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
E. O. Mutch	4	Mutch	Brit. sch.	182	Jan. 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Echo	3	Togor	Brit. bge.	369	Jan. 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	3	Grierson	Brit. sh.	904	Oct. 30	Borneo Co., Limited	Nagasaki	Sanda's Slip
Emilio V.	3	Merello	Ital. bge.	724	Nov. 30	D. Musso & Co.		
Esperance	4	Guillon	Foh. bge.	272	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fanny	4	Gougon	Foh. bge.	314	Nov. 9	Landstein & Co.		
Faugh Balough	4	Rite	Ger. bge.	440	Dec. 19	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fleetwing	4	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	Oct. 17	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Flensburg	4	Johnson	Dan. bge.	365	Nov. 22	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Fontenay	4	Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	Oct. 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Forward	4	Vandevord	Brit. bge.	744	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Friedrich	4	Uldrup	Ger. bge.	672	Jan. 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Gastine Bros.	4	Trumbach	Ger. bge.	402	Oct. 21	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Hall Columbia	4	Brereton	Amer. sch.	363	Dec. 19	Carlowitz & Co.		
Hattie N. Bangs	4	Bangs	Amer. sm. sc.	296	Dec. 2	Wieler & Co.		
Hawthorn	3	Head	Brit. bge.	608	Jan. 1	Carlowitz & Co.		
Helena	2	Snow	Amer. bge.	608	Jan. 28	Wieler & Co.		
Helene	4	Volgardsen	Ger. bge.	573	Jan. 19	Rozario & Co.		
Herbert Black	4	Trest	Amer. bge.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4	Stetson	Amer. sh.	281	Jan. 10	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Holstein	5	Kilper	Ger. sm. sc.	281	Jan. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Invisible	7	Larson	Amer. bge.	609	Nov. 24	Russell & Co.	New York	
J. H. Ingensoll	7	Dawson	Norw. bge.	417	Dec. 16	Meyer & Co.		
Laurel	3	Phillips	Amer. sm. sc.	673	Dec. 16	Carlowitz & Co.		
Laurel	3	Johns	Brit. bge.	638	Jan. 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Louis	3	Shierloh	Ger. sm. sc.	245	Oct. 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Madd of Judah	3	Webb	Brit. bge.	646	Dec. 14	Rozario & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	3	McKeon	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.		
Matchless	3	Daves	Amer. sh.	1165	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Mercury	4	Thomas	Brit. sm. sc.	381	Jan. 1	Vogel & Co.	London	
Mignon	4	Soule	Amer. sm. sc.	484	Jan. 1	Carlowitz & Co.		
Min-y-don	7	Gesle	Brit. sh.	1108	Sept. 10	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Morning Star	1	Michaelson	Slam. bge.	570	Dec. 10	Chinese	Callao	Cleared
Napier	1	Bryde	Brit. bge.	1200	Nov. 10	Messageries Maritimes	Callao	For Sale
Nicolaus	1	Stolken	Ger. sch.	157	Oct. 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	3	Uriarte	pan. sch.	208	Dec. 23	Benedict & Co.	Manila	
Onward	4	Boysen	Brit. sch.	200	Dec. 27	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Paradise	7	Thuro	Ger. bge.	846	Jan. 22	Siemens & Co.	Rangoon	Cleared
Premier	7	Holmes	Brit. bge.	488	Jan. 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Rangoon	K'loon Dock
Prince Arthur	3	Wills	Brit. bge.	296	Dec. 14	Chinese		
Rosetta McNeil	4	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	Dec. 10	Vogel & Co.		
S. R. Beares	3	Lamcken	Ger. sch.	264	Dec. 15	Siemens & Co.		
S. R. Beares	3	Lamcken	Amer. bge.	607	Dec. 10	Russell & Co.	New York	
Silver Eagle	2	Bishop	Brit. bge.	908	Jan. 1	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Spartan	8	Vincent	Amer. sch.	100	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray	Foochow	
Stanton	8	Ashchong	Norw. bge.	581	Jan. 5	Meyer & Co.		
Stonewall Jackson	8	Bartlett	Amer. bge.	1102	Dec. 30	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Strathmore	8	Miller	Brit. bge.	1159	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.	Singapore	
Strathmore	8	Hemsworth	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 21	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sumaride	4	Tobiasen	Norw. sh.	1090	Sept. 9	Pustau & Co.		
Sumatra	4	Clough	Amer. sh.	1063	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Sydenham	4	Miller	Brit. sh.	1063	Sept. 5	Vogel & Co.		
Taiwan	4	Jessen	Ger. bge.	373	Nov. 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
The Goolwa	3	Torkelson	Brit. bge.	717	Nov. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Theresa & Nelly	1	Garceau	Foh. bge.	353	Nov. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	7	Smith	Amer. bge.	682	Jan. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Verona	3	Bartlett	Brit. bge.	668	Oct. 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
W. B. Gladstone	3	Gallahan	Brit. bge.	584	Jan. 4	Master		
Wharfedale								
Charles		Gautiere	Foh. bge.	256	Jan. 8	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Florence Nightingale		McIntyre	Brit. bge.	464	Jan. 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Parlos		Pasco	Foh. bge.	342	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Bayah	6	Russian	corvette	2000	10	.....	Dec. 28	R. Boyal
Creyser	6	Russian	man-of-war	1400	8	.....	Jan. 1	Naimoff
Fly	7	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	7	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	.....	14	800	Jan. 4	Wm. Cleveland
Lapping	K.D.	British	gun vessel	784	8	160	Dec. 25	W. J. Scott
Maple	6	British	gun vessel	774	8	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Marques del Duero	6	Spanish	transport	550	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Guillelmo Lobé
Messance	6	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Nov. 18	William M. Annesley

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Jan. 4, 1879.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Chio-ang	6	Chinese	corvette	2000	10	.....	Dec. 28	R. Boyal
Chio-ang	6	Chinese	man-of-war	1400	8	.....	Jan. 1	Naimoff
Chio-ang	7	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Chio-ang	7	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	.....	14	800	Jan. 4	Wm. Cleveland
Chio-ang	K.D.	British	gun vessel	784	8	160	Dec. 25	W. J. Scott
Chio-ang	6	British	gun vessel	774	8	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Chio-ang	6	Spanish	transport	550	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Guillelmo Lobé
Chio-ang	6	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chio-ang	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Chio-ang	6	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Nov. 18	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Jan. 11th, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Paices.	Chinese Names.
		Highest. Lowest.	Cash.
Butcher Meat.			
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	270	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	220	200	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	150	130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	90	70	湯肉
" Steak, . . .	150	130	牛肉把
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per net	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚
" " corned, . . .	300	210	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . .	500	400	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	45	35	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	55	45	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	70	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
" Chibese, . . .	220	200	金華火腿
" English . . .	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . .	180	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60	猪臟
" Feet, . . .	100	90	猪脚
" Fry, . . .	110	100	猪雜
" Head, . . .	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
" Kidneys, . . .	90	80	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110	100	猪肝
Fork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	猪牌骨
" Corned, . . .	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Legs, . . .	160	150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120	110	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	160	140	羊肝
Smoking Pigs, . . .	\$2.25	\$1.50	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	120	110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核
Veal, . . .	140	130	牛仔肉
生口			
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上海黃鹿			
鴨			
雞蛋			
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上海山雞			
白鴿			
鴿			
省城兔仔			
上海兔仔			
沙道			
水鴨仔			
火雞公			
火雞母			
上海水鴨			
上海雁			
海鮮			
肚魚乾			
鯽魚			
鯉魚			
赤魚			
鹹魚			
蟹			
墨魚			
士鯪魚			
跌倒沙			
淡水鱸			
刺皮洋魚			
大鮮魚仔			
鮮魚			
石斑魚			
紅角			
黃美澤			
煙黃澤			
澤			
生魚			
龍蝦			
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